

## WM. GUGGENHEIM'S EX-WIFE SUES FOUR OF HIS BROTHERS

Eeks to Recover \$100,000 on  
Alimony and Life In-  
come Agreement.

### COLORADO SENATOR IS MADE A DEFENDANT

Mrs. Grace Wahl Guggenheim, the first wife of William Guggenheim, who divorced him in Chicago in 1901 and started proceedings eight years later to annul the decree on the ground of fraud, filed a suit in the Supreme Court here yesterday to compel four of her ex-husband's brothers, Isaac, Murray, Solomon and United States Senator Simon Guggenheim of Colorado, to carry out the terms of an agreement by which she was to receive back alimony aggregating \$142,500 and \$500 a month for life. The total sum involved is about \$143,000.

The alleged agreement sued on was dated November 1, 1913, and was drawn up as the result of efforts by the four Guggenheim brothers named to put an end to the first Mrs. Guggenheim's litigation in Illinois, which at that time had reached the point where judgments were to be returned against the parties involved in the alleged deception of the Illinois courts when the divorce decree declared collusive by the courts there was obtained. The suit is brought by John J. Loran of 112 Broadway, who has been attorney for the first Mrs. Guggenheim throughout most of her litigation to vacate her divorce.

The suit against the four Guggenheim brothers is brought at the present time as the result of the disclosures concerning the testimony of numerous members of the Chicago law firm of Gregory, Poppenhusen and McNab, which was retained as counsel in the Chicago divorce case. Mrs. Guggenheim's suit began to take on a serious aspect for the persons concerned in the divorce proceeding.

### Attorney's Suit Settled.

The suit of the Chicago attorneys was settled for about the amount asked for just before the case was called for trial in the Federal court, but the testimony on which the settlement was based has not been taken. The settlement was made in the office of the clerk of the United States District Court and indicates that the attorneys had been given to Mrs. Guggenheim and her attorney in behalf of Senator Guggenheim and his brothers that they would be responsible for the \$100,000 needed to finance the settlement. It is probable that the suit just filed will disclose interesting facts in connection with the settlement of the attorneys' suit.

The testimony of Stephen S. Gregory, who became chief counsel in defending the Guggenheim litigation early in 1913, which reveals the eagerness of the persons involved in the Chicago proceedings to settle, was given by Gregory, who says that when he was in New York in October, 1913, about a month before the alleged agreement was dated, he was asked by a person calling himself as Samuel Untermyer, who is charged by William Guggenheim with arranging for the Chicago divorce and of receiving \$52,000 for the work he did.

Mr. Gregory said he told Mr. Untermyer he was satisfied the case ought to be settled. He was asked by Mr. Untermyer whether he would be willing to sign a statement that he was satisfied the case ought to be settled. Mr. Gregory said he was willing to sign such a statement, but that he was not willing to sign a statement that he was satisfied the case ought to be settled. Mr. Gregory said he was willing to sign such a statement, but that he was not willing to sign a statement that he was satisfied the case ought to be settled.

### Cred of a Gentleman.

It added that whether that was the case or not I thought it was part of the credit of a gentleman that a man who was married to a woman it didn't make any difference who she was or what she was or how many times they were divorced, if she was in need and he had the means it was his duty to support her, and that I thought if this woman would come in and recognize the decree by claiming under it and asking to have a readjustment of alimony it would be a judicious and humane thing to do to make a permanent provision for her support—not give her a lot of money for her to squander then, but provide for her a permanent income which she could have.

Mr. Gregory said he then saw John H. Steele, general counsel for M. Guggenheim, and was present at the conversation he testified:

"I made the same general statement to Mr. Steele that I had just repeated to Mr. Untermyer. He was willing to know if the thing could be done lawfully and if that manner. I said I thought it would be done and that if it would be done I would have my alimony adjusted, why, that would at least establish beyond doubt the integrity of the decree so that she could never assail it and thus secure the validity of the marriage of William Guggenheim and his present wife and establish the legitimacy of his son, and the consequences of a possible adverse decision were so serious to contemplate that this was a very important consideration."

Mr. Steele repeated what Mr. Untermyer had said to me, that it was the duty of the four brothers other than Isaac and William to make an adjustment of this matter."

A letter dated October 17, 1913, from Mr. Steele to Mr. Gregory in Chicago concerning the proposed settlement was filed in evidence and says:

"Mr. John B. Stanchfield of the bar of Illinois will see you in Chicago next week in reference to this matter and he will be fully authorized as far as the settlement of the brothers who proposed to make the settlement are concerned to take any action as may be determined."

### Senator O'Gorman in Case.

The testimony shows that Mr. Stanchfield was unable to get to Chicago at the time but the plan for the settlement was made. The law firm of O'Gorman, Hays & Vandiver then entered the case in behalf of the four brothers, who wanted to settle and Mr. Gregory and associate counsel came to New York to see Senator O'Gorman, George Hays and Harold Vandiver. Mr. Gregory testified that in course of his discussion as to the threatened litigation in Chicago, "Mr. O'Gorman told me it would be a terrible thing if a man like Daniel Guggenheim was indicted in that connection." Mr. Gregory said it was then arranged that the action for a readjustment of alimony was to be made before some

## SAILS FOR LONDON TO WED AMBASSADOR'S DAUGHTER



Miss Katherine Alice Page and Charles Greely Loring.

Charles Greely Loring sailed for England yesterday on the American liner St. Paul to marry Miss Katherine Alice Page in London on August 4. Miss Page is the daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. Walter Hines Page. Mr. Loring is the son of Gen. Charles G. Loring of Boston.

The wedding will include members of the family, intimate friends and the heads of the diplomatic corps. The King and Queen will not be present at the ceremony because on account of the

war they are not attending social functions. The uncertainties of transatlantic travel have prevented the selection of all of the bridal attendants, but Miss Page has chosen as two of her attendants Miss Frances Leggett and Miss Joan Caveendish-Bentley of England. One of the ushers will be Lieut. Louis McBride, naval attaché at the embassy, and another will be Harold Fowler of New York, who was formerly private secretary to Ambassador Page and is now a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery.

The wedding breakfast will be at the American Embassy, 8 Grosvenor Square. Mr. Loring and his bride after a brief honeymoon in England will sail for this country. They will spend the winter at the Loring home, 8 Otis place, Boston.

Judge by Mrs. Guggenheim's counsel, in regard to the terms he said:

"My impression would be that it was stated or referred to that there was something like \$100,000 to be paid in the nature of back alimony and that a provision was made by which Mrs. Guggenheim-Wahl should be paid \$500 a month during her life, and that she should again release all interest in her husband's property and right of inheritance."

Mr. Gregory said that he talked to a number of Chicago judges subsequently and that he was asked to consider only the application for the approval of the settlement. The lawyer identified the proposed agreement and petitions for settlement which he had drawn up and presented to the court. He said that Mr. Loran, Mrs. Guggenheim's attorney, had refused to give a release from himself to William Guggenheim, and this was not included.

He said that after he had argued the case before Judge McGorty the Judge refused to set aside the decree nisi. He said that Mrs. Guggenheim had made a motion to expunge the decree from the records as fraudulent, and Mr. Gregory threatened not to press the settlement. He said also that at his talk in New York with members of Senator O'Gorman's law firm there was a discussion as to whether a settlement could be made out of court because the Illinois judges "all seemed to be sort of afraid of it," and Senator O'Gorman said: "Well, if we don't make it in this way by going into court possibly we might settle."

### Question as to Disbarment.

The testimony shows that subsequently Mr. Battle raised the question as to whether the settlement could be made without prejudicing the disbarment proceedings begun against Mr. Untermyer at the time. Mr. Gregory said that a conference with President Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division was proposed, "because there might be some objection by the bar committee or Judge Ingraham to having us settle with this woman, that she might be a natural enemy of the bar." Mr. Battle nor himself wished to be a party to anything that might wear that aspect. "Because of the abandonment of the settlement the conference with Justice Ingraham did not take place."

Mr. Gregory's testimony as to the proposed settlement is corroborated by that of S. O. Levinson, his associate counsel in Chicago and member of the law firm which was the Chicago representative of Samuel Untermyer's firm. He said that Harold Content, Assistant United States Attorney, told of his official position and said he was a relative of one of the Guggenheims. He said that Mr. Content stated that "the would not do anything that would be forthcoming." The amount of the settlement was under \$100,000, Mr. Levinson said, and was to include all counsel fees. They were to be paid in the form of a cherry and get down with the whole thing," said Mr. Levinson.

### AUTO OVERTURNS, BOY MAY DIE

Pathetic Escapes Unhurt, but Son's Skull Is Fractured.

Theodore Schultz, 11 years old, son of a sales manager for an automobile concern, living at 18 East 19th street, was killed when his father's car overturned at 19th street and Creston avenue yesterday afternoon. The boy's skull was fractured. He was taken to Fordham Hospital.

Mr. Schultz was returning home after taking the boy for a ride and passed the corner when he should turn toward "Turn." He backed his car to make the corner, and in avoiding an automobile standing at the curb his own machine was overturned. Police Sgt. McKeown and a passerby lifted the car, and carried the boy into a physician's office. Later he was taken to the hospital. Mr. Schultz was practically unhurt.

### KILLED IN AUTO WITH WIFE.

Chicago Manufacturer Crushed as Machine Turns Tumble.

Chicago, July 17.—George S. Hanna, 47, a manufacturer of 7241 Paxton avenue, was killed and two women were injured when the Hannaford automobile he was driving overturned at 19th street and Creston avenue yesterday afternoon. The car was overturned on its side, and the driver was killed. The two women were injured. The car was taken to St. Peter's Cemetery yesterday to the American liner St. Paul to be shipped to Ireland.

### To Bury Russia in Ireland.

The body of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish patriot who died in St. Vincent's Hospital, Staten Island, last week after a three years' illness, was taken from St. Peter's Cemetery yesterday to the American liner St. Paul to be shipped to Ireland.

## GREAT WAR PLANT RAISES MAGIC CITY

50,000 Residents Appear With  
Start of Powder Plant in  
West Virginia.

### NEW FACTORY TOWN DRY

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., July 17.—From waste fields to a thriving community of 50,000 inhabitants in a few weeks is the transformation which has taken place just across the Virginia State line from here, on a spot which will soon be listed on the map as City Point.

Immense powder mills, the largest and most modern in the world, now nearing completion and belonging to the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, are the magnet that has drawn 17,000 workmen to this new metropolis of the Old Dominion State. In this city of uncompleted houses and thousands of tents, which stretch in every direction, liquor has been tabooed. Although the workmen employed in the departments already completed and the mechanics and laborers working on the uncompleted buildings are for the most part drawn from all parts of both States, the absence of liquor has resulted in an orderly community, though the town is yet in its infancy.

One of the novel features of the big powder plant is the fact that while 17,000 men are employed there, the only regular payroll maintained by the company is for the managers of the different departments. Each of the 17,000 employees is hired and discharged each day. Every night each employee is paid for the day and his employment, in so far as the company is concerned, is ended. If he shows up in the morning he is again hired and put to work. This method of handling a force of 17,000, while a novel one, has been found to give the best results at City Point.

For the most part the town looks like a big camp. Special officers are provided by the powder company to enforce the law and maintain order. Offenders are punished promptly, and while some liquor has been confiscated in the town it is impossible for a man to drink it. The powder company has been found to give the best results at City Point.

High explosives for the European governments are already being turned out at the new plant in tremendous quantities. Carload after carload is shipped daily to Europe, where it is loaded for European ports. Tri-ortho-toluene, one of the most powerful explosives known, and in the last few years used in the British army and navy, is produced in large quantities.

### A HATFIELD FEUDIST KILLED.

Several West Virginians Injured In Fight With Knives.

LOGAN, W. Va., July 17.—The climax of a period of outlaws came today with the killing of Howard Hatfield, 25, brother of Policeman Hilbert Hatfield, and the serious injury of a number of others. Cal Thompson, frightfully cut, is dying.

Four men fought with knives in the street. George Smith, badly injured, is in jail, and Policeman John E. Woody, was badly injured. The police charge that the men had been gambling.

While the authorities are exerting every effort to prevent a breaking out of another feud, to rival that of the famous old Hatfield-McCoy days, it is feared there may be more trouble. The Hatfield family is prominent in this section, and its feud with the McCoy's extended over many years and attracted much attention.

### Head Harder Than Club.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 17.—Admiration for a man with a head harder than a policeman's club caused Recorder Gaskill to dismiss Herman Roberts, a pug-nosed, pushing, colicky character, from the back of the left hand and one of the back of the right hand. Roberts, a boardwalk policeman, said the prisoner became unmanageable after he had awakened him by tapping his head with his knuckles. Roberts over the head and his blizzards.

It seems almost a paradox of radiology," Dr. Abbe said, "that the accepted use of a heavy gamma radiation from a Roentgen tube will cause a diseased condition of the skin, which is cured by the use of a similar radiation from a tube of radium will cure. This becomes intelligible when we know that the output of the Roentgen ray tube is almost wholly composed of hard, penetrating, irritating gamma rays."

"The radium discharges the beta ray in great quantities, as well as the gamma ray. It is the beta ray, that has been proved beyond question to be the efficient curative power, and it is only the secondary betas generated by the gamma when striking any resisting substance that give it its value in the Roentgen-ray tube work."

"Hence we can understand that a surface lesion of morbid cell growth, be it hyperkeratosis or basal cell, is happily cured by the large output of soft beta radiations from radium."

"It is not impossible that if we could gauge the output of the Roentgen ray tube in power enough to generate the curative beta rays by impact on the superficial disease we could certainly cure it as well as by radium, but in doing so we would have to discharge energy enough of the hard gamma variety to be highly injurious to the deeper tissue of the vessels, muscle and skeleton."

### ACCUSED OF \$12,000 THEFT.

Max M. Hart and Adolph Wupperman Surrender Themselves.

ONEIDA, N. Y., July 17.—Max M. Hart, a note broker of New York, who was mentioned as having loans in the defunct First National Bank of Bayonne, N. J., and Adolph Wupperman, also of New York, surrendered themselves here today for arrest on a warrant charging grand larceny.

The complainant is Andrew S. Work, former president of the failed Oneida Milling Corporation, who charges the New York men with the theft of \$12,000. The two men gave bail of \$2,000 for examination on August 3.

Hart, Wupperman and Work were convicted last year on an indictment charging fraudulent use of the mails. Hart was sentenced to five years in the Federal prison at Atlanta, but appealed from the judgment. Wupperman was fined \$2,000, which he paid. Work was let off with a suspended sentence. Hart is under indictment in New York on a charge of perjury.

## THOUSANDS CHEER OLD LIBERTY BELL

Tons of Flowers Thrown on  
Sacred Emblem in San  
Francisco Streets.

### 50 SAILORS DRAW FLOAT

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—California, San Francisco and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition welcomed the Liberty Bell to-day. Five hundred thousand men, women and children lined the streets of the city and gazed upon America's dearest emblem as it moved in triumphal procession from the Third and Townsend street station to the exposition grounds.

Along Van Ness avenue more than 50,000 children and more adults stood with uncovered heads as the beautiful floral float containing the bell passed. Literally tons of wreaths and flowers carried to the line of march by the children were thrown upon and in the path of the float and the tumult of cheers, which began at 10 o'clock in the morning, continued until the parade had swept into the exposition grounds, nearly three hours later.

At 12:15 P. M. the parade entered the Scott street entrance. Platoons of police came first, followed by forty automobiles carrying the distinguished Philadelphians who had brought the bell across the country, the local reception committee and officials of the city and the exposition.

Then came the military in ten divisions. First was a regiment of Coast Artillery, then a battalion of infantry, a battalion of marines and a detachment from the navy and from the national guards. After these came the semi-military or quasi-military members of the Lulu Temple of Shriners, Philadelphia, headed by the famous Lulu, and then the Arab Patrol and the California Grays.

The parade passed in review before the grand stand which had been erected in front of the Tower of Jewels. The float bearing the bell was wheeled into position in front of the stand and remained there until addresses had been made by Charles C. Moore, president of the exposition; James Ralph, Mayor of San Francisco; Joseph H. Claffin, Governor of Philadelphia; Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of California; Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other officials of the exposition.

As the float was surrounded by exposition visitors, the Stars and Stripes were raised by a maiden representing the Goddess of Liberty, and forty-eight children, each representing a different State placed wreaths on the bell.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the float was drawn to the Pennsylvania Building by a half hundred husky boys, and the float was then moved to the place prepared for it, and now rests upon a priceless antique rug lent by the Government of Persia. The ancient and historic symbol of a nation's liberty will remain here until the closing of the exposition, when it will be returned to Philadelphia. Until that time it will be guarded day and night by six attendants sent here from the Quaker City.

### MONTCLAIR'S SECRETS OUT.

Has 7,025 Spent, 25 Divorces and Only 5,938 Bachelors.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 17.—Analysis of the population of Montclair, as certified to the Secretary of State at Trenton, shows the total number of inhabitants to be 25,029, which includes 2,029 negro residents. There are 10,086 married persons, 5,938 unmarried males, 7,025 unmarried females, 1,355 widows and widowers and 25 divorced persons.

Of the inhabitants, 19,118 were born in this country, 647 in England, 1,142 in Ireland, 414 in Germany, 1,733 in Italy and 1,955 natives of other countries. The number of dwelling houses, 4,638; number of families, 5,496.

Classified as to occupation, the population of the town includes 68 farmers, 939 professional men, 2,607 engaged in commercial pursuits, 2,655 skilled laborers, 2,297 unskilled laborers and 8,886 under all other classifications, the latter figure including housewives, &c.

## GREENHUT'S

J.B. GREENHUT COMPANY

### "THE BIG STORE"

BOTH ENDS SIXTH AVE. 18 TO 19th STREET

## Trustees' Sales

By Order of the United States District Court

## Monday's Bargains

Such As No One Who Wants To Save Money Can Afford to Disregard

Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses and Blouses.

Midsummer Sales of Towels, Pillow Cases, Bed Sheets and White Goods.

Clearaway Sales of Furniture, Rag Rugs, Porcelain Dinner Sets, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Upholsteries, Draperies, House Furnishings.

In a word, everything which you need now, and will require for months to come, FOR LESS THAN ANYWHERE.

The Economies are TRULY REMARKABLE.

Details of Sales in to-day's WORLD, AMERICAN, TIMES and HERALD.

Because of the crowds in attendance we cannot guarantee to fill mail or telephone orders on these items.)

Double & Trading Stamps in Forenoon—Single Stamps Afternoon

# Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

THE MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW YORK  
Accessible from all points by Surface Cars, Elevated Railroads, Fifth Avenue Busses, Interborough Subways, 42d Street Ferries, the new Steinway Tunnels from Long Island, as well as the West Shore and New York Central R. R. Terminals.

Being in the heart of the Theatrical and Hotel Districts it is also easily reached by out-of-town visitors from most of the leading Hotels, the most fashionable Restaurants and Theatres, the Public Library and other points of interest in the vicinity.

NEW MERCHANDISE—EVERY SHOPPING COMFORT AND SERVICE—MODERATE PRICES  
are the uniform and well defined standards identified with Stern Brothers

Final Clearance Sales, To-morrow, of Women's  
**Summer Suits, Dresses and Coats**  
offering a wide choice of this season's most attractive models for every occasion  
At One-Third to One-Half Former Prices

**Women's Dresses**  
of voiles, linens, tissues, crepes, nets, embroidered voiles and laces,  
at \$3.50, 4.75, 6.50 to 16.50

**Women's Suits**  
of Palm Beach cloth, linens, eponge, cretonnes,  
at \$7.50, 11.75 to 19.50

**Women's Suits**  
of gabardines, serges, mannish checks and tweeds,  
at \$9.75, 13.50 to 19.75

**Afternoon Dresses**  
of serges, taffets, crepe de chine & marquisettes,  
at \$9.75, 15.00 and 22.50

**Summer Dress Silks**  
An absolute clearance, on the Main Floor, of the most fashionable black and colored weaves arranged in  
Waist and Dress Lengths Only

Heretofore from 65c to \$2.50 a yard,  
now 35c, 58c, 78c, 95c, \$1.28, 1.45 and 1.95

Included in this very unusual offering are Messalines, Chiffon Taffetas, Charmouses, Crepe de Chines, Metors, Japanese Silks, Fleur de Soies, Failla Charmouse, Gros Grain, Rajah, Striped Habutais, Printed Foulards and Crepes, Self Striped Taffetas and Messalines.

**Women's & Men's Hosiery**  
in the most seasonable qualities and styles  
At very exceptional price inducements.

**Women's Hose, Silk Lisle Thread,**  
in black or white, pair 35c

**Women's Silk Hose, Ingrain dye,**  
in black or white, lisle garter tops, pr. 59c

**Women's Hose, extra quality Black Silk,**  
medium or heavy weights, pair 95c

**Men's Half Hose, of Black Silk Lisle Thread,**  
reinforced soles, pair 35c

**Men's Silk Half Hose,**  
in black, tan, gray and navy, pair 75c

An exceptional offering, Monday and Tuesday, of an opportune purchase of  
**Couch Hammocks**  
of the most dependable make and finish, in white, green and khaki, complete with hanging chains, at \$6.50 and 8.25

**Household Linens**  
of superior and serviceable quality  
At large concessions from former prices

**Damask Table Linen,** - at 88c  
Heretofore \$1.25 a yard

**Heavy Dinner Napkins, doz.** \$2.75  
24 by 24 inches; Heretofore \$4.25 a doz.

**Linen Huck Towels, doz.** at \$2.75  
hemstitched; Heretofore \$4.00 a doz.

**Satin Finish Bedspreads, each** \$2.25  
Heretofore \$2.75 each

**Hemstitched Linen Sheets, pr.** \$3.85  
Heretofore \$5.00 a pair

**Hemstitched Pillow Cases, pr.** \$1.25  
pure linen; Heretofore \$1.75 a pair

**Real Hand Embroidered Madeira Tray Cloths,** 25c | Luncheon Sets, 2.75  
Centerpieces, 1.95 | Tea Napkins, 4.95

**Main Floor Specials for Monday**

**Women's Sweaters**  
of fibre silk, with sashes in all fashionable colors,  
Special at \$6.50

**Children's Dresses**  
hand-smocked; of dimity or lawn, with pink or blue collar and cuffs; sizes 1 to 5 years,  
Special at 98c

**Women's Handbags**  
of black moire or blue faille, covered frames, and inside compartments,  
Special at \$1.50

**Women's Neckwear**  
A sample line of Vestees and Collar Sets, hand embroidered and lace trimmed,  
Special at 39c to 1.25